the fat a time when we have no but is the big to which we are to legislate upon the subject of trade with those countries, or with any country. So that here we are at sea, widely at sea, proposing to purchase a thing which has not the excuse of pre--that it is wanted-which nobody has read, and when we have nothing to which it is to be applied after we get it.

This is going a length which previous abuses have not gone
in this abuseful business—buy ng merely because it is a book,
and not because there is any thing to which we can apply it.

and not because there is any thing to which we can apply it. Thus this abuse, in this case, takes another great stride. In the beginning, as I have shown, it was a matter of law to purchase these books. It required at least the sanction of the House before money could be taken out of the treasury for the purchase of books. It required an appropriation. There happens to be a clause in the constitution of the United States that no money shall be taken out of the treasury except by an appropriation law. That appropriation law must receive the appropriation law. That appropriation law must receive the assent, the free assent of both houses of Congress, and must be signed by the President besides. These were the guards which the framers of our constitution placed around the treasury. No money was to be taken out of the treasury except by law. That law should receive the sanction of a majority of each House of Congress, and then be signed by the President.

In the early stages of the abuse, that provision of the constitution was followed, in form at least. The books were always stitution was followed, in form at least. The books were always bought by law. This abuse has been going on step by step. We are to pay for this book "out of the contingent fund of the Senate," and take the money, not by law, but by a resolution, thereby depriving the House of Representatives, to that extent, of their control over the money in the treasury, and applying our contingent fund to a purpose for which it never was intended. The contingent fund of every department, of every branch of the public business, necessarily attaches itself and belongs to those incidental expenses which result from the working of the department, and which are not foreseen, and which cannot be enumerated beforehand. There oreseen, and which cannot be enumerated beforehand. There is propriety in the term "contingent" in such expenses, and they are always small. When I first came here the contingent expenses of the whole War Department were \$11,000. The two houses of Congress then acted upon the great principle inculcated in the early days of our history, and necesary both to economy and accountability, that appropriation of appropriation was specifically estimated, so that they got down to contingencies in the War Department so low as \$11,000. Now, what will cover the contingent expenses of one branch of the legislative department—of the Senate alone? Will hundreds of thousands cover it? If confined to its proper object, a few thousand dollars would suffice. But apply it to the purchase of books without limitation, mobody can estimate what it will require for the contingent found of the Senate. The Treasury may be plundered. By acting in this way the House is deprived of their control over the money in the Treasury. This purchase of books does not belong to the contingencies of the Senate. It is no contingency of the Senate. It is untrue, but the House is bound by it. Each house judges its own contingent expenses, and though the House of Representatives knows that this book purchase is no contingent expense of the Senate, yet it has to submit. Thus the House are deprived of their rightful power over the money in the Treasury.

Now, I wish the whole abuse to be considered as being on

trial; for in this case you see an exemplification of the wh abuse. It is an epitome of all the evils of book-buying. How did this thing come before us? Who ever thought of origi-nating the printing of this book? No one but Mr. Palmer. He has frequented these halls for many years past. He has congregated with us for many years. He has brought this thing before Congress and pressed it on our hands. Congress would never have thought of searching for it. The Senate would never have thought of searching for it. But Mr. Palmer has come here. He has remained here, instead of staying at home attending to his own business. He is here; he is evant, couchant, and cormorant here. And he undertakes. to make a book for us without our leave, and we are to pur-chase it, when it has no earthly relation to any thing we have before us; and we are to purchase his book purely and simply for his benefit; for I do not know what benefit it can be the whole abuses of the system. This book is pressed upon us when we have no need for it, no use for it, when it has no applicability to any thing before Congress. It is the most flagrant case of abuse which has ever been attempted upon us, and comprises within itself all the abuses of this book-buying system." The resolution "authorizes" the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for 5,000 copies of this work of Mr. to give him authority; but the meaning is that he shall buy. Then, why not "direct" him to do it. We "authorize" him to do it. What is the meaning of that word "authorize!" Does it mean that he may examine and consider the matter, and purchase or refuse to purchase as he may deem best? No, sir. It is intended to be an order, to direct the Secretary to buy the books. I, therefore, object to the phraseology of this resolution, as it contrives a mode by which we are to avoid meeting the direct responsibility. When this matter was first brought up, the Secretary was

to be authorized to subscribe for 5,000 copies of this book. es to digest. But after a while it was concluded that 50 volumes a piece would be enough. So they dropped 5,000 and made it 3,000, as it now stands. They should have continued this dropping process. If they had taken one more jump of 2,000, they would have reduced the number to 1,000, and in that way they would have got down at a third jump, below nothing. That ought to have been the process. Why did it not go on? Why stop at 3,000? What argument can there be for giving each Senator 50 copies? I want to hear the argument. I should like to know why they dropped 5,000, and made the number 3,000? Perhaps the argument was this: 5,000 was more than would go; theree fall to 3,000. For whose benefit was this for the benefit of the Senate or for the benefit of Mr. Palmer! Why, it was undoubtedly for the benefit of Mr. Palmer. The whole scheme has been to get the resolution through for his benefit. If 5,000 copies were necessary when this resolution was first introduced, why is not that number necessary new? me has been to get the resolution through for his We are not then to buy the book for ourselves, but for the benefit of Mr. Palmer, and he condescends to sell us 3,000 because we will not take 5,000. But says the resolution these books are to be purchased "for the use of the Senate For what use of the Senate? Here again is an expression which ought not to be inserted. Is it intended for distribution? If so, why not write down the words? Let us face the music. Let us have it in plain language that these works are for distribution among ourselves. Let us send it out in that way, and let us not have a double process to go through, first to buy what we do not want, and then to distribute what we cannot use. Sir, I know how this distribution commenced. We had

books and documents piled up here at one time until they formed such a blockade that we had to make a passage through them to the Secretary's office. The question then was, what shall we do with them? We have got them; now what is to be done with them? Why, we must distribute them.

That was the argument. We were to distribute them, in order to get rid of them. Instead of going through the double process of buying first and distributing afterwards to get rid of them, there is a clause by which the whole may be covered up—"for the use of the Senate."

Now, can the Senate use them? If the book is really valuable, it can be bought for the library. \$5,000 a year is allowed for the purchase of books for the library. If the work is valuable, two or three sets of it could be bought for the library. There is the place for it. But under the terms of the resolution these books are to be "for the use of the Senste." Is there not a design to move the distribu naving got the books we must do something with them.

Then the resolution says that these works "shall be delivered by Mr. Palmer at a price not exceeding two dollars per copy of not less than 500 pages octave; printed on fine paper, and neatly bound in muslin." Five hundred pages! Well, Mr. President, I have heard a story which is, perhaps, applicable to this case. A country merchant, besides keeping a farm, and a blacksmith's shop, and a mill, also kept a dry goods store. At the time to which I refer the term "dry goods store" meant a store in which a little of every thing in he world was sold. This man, like many other good men, attended to all these things himself, and had an excellent wife, who was a wife of all work, and attended to all these things when he was away. A man came into the store one day

the shot she bad upon those terms.

Now, in this case we are to go on the idea that a page is when I first came to Congress I was beset to subscribe to a great many works that I had not seen. I had subscribed and paid for nine volumes in advance. They came out, volume after volume, until finally the whole nine volumes octavo appeared, with wide margins, big types, and a great distance between the lines. I had the curiosity to count it up, which was easily done, and compare it with a real British octavo then in my house. Well, that single British octavo contained upwards of a considerable number of words more than those ine volumes. That convinced me that a page was not a page, though a pint might be a pound. [Great laughter.]
I repeat, sir, that I wish the Senate to think of all the abuses

which have grown out of this system, and consider whether we cannot stop it. We have made repeated efforts, but we cannot stop it upon one case. That case goes through and through, and another comes and that goes through. We have had no general appeal to the sense of the Senate, to consider the abuse of the whole system, and I think a more appropriate occasion than the present for putting an end to the whole system cannot present itself. I ook back and see the mischief it has produced; look forward and see what will be the consequence of our passing this. I think this is a most appropriate occasion for trying the whole system, and putting an end to the abuse. I now move the indefinite postpone-

Mr. FOOTE. I regret ("ceedingly that the honorable Sen-

th Carolins, (Mr. MANGUM,) who was the inucer of this resolution from the Committee on Foreign telations, is not now in his place.

Mr. COOPER. If the honorable Senator will give way,

will move that the further consideration of this subject be

Mr. FOOTE. Oh no, I prefer going on now. This mat ter has already occupied too much of our attention, and I am very anxious indeed that it should be disposed of this morning. I was proceeding to express the regret which I feel that the honorable mover of this resolution, so much better qualified than myself to exhibit its true merits, and vindicate it against unjust and illiberal assailment, happens not to be it against unjust and Hiberal assaliment, happens not to be in his place, so that the duty is imposed upon me, however in-adequte to the task, of saying something in defence of it. But, sir, I should be wholly unworthy of the position which I hold in this body, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, were I inclined to shrink from the vindication of a resolution. tions, were I inclined to surface the manimous sanction of that lution which has received the manimous sanction of that committee. I shall by no means undertake to occupy the sttention of the Senate with a discussion of all the matters which have been brought to our consideration this morning. The Chair has already ruled to the contrary; and, had not that decision of the Chair been rendered, I certainly should not have felt an inclination to debate topics so wholly unconnected with the question before us. I will be allowed to say, howwith the question before us. I will be allowed to say, however, that when I heard first of the practice of printing books
for the use of the Senate, it struck me as being one more
than likely to be productive of mischief. I certainly found
this system in full and active operation in this body when I
had the honor of first taking my seat here. I found that
many such appropriations had been made, under the lead of
certain gentlemen whom I will not now specially name; and
there seemed to be a general acquiescence in the system, as
one out of which great public benefits might spring.

By the by, as a part of the parliamentary history of the
country, it is worth noticing that some of those gentlemen
who have most distinguished themselves of late by what they

who have most distinguished themselves of late by what they seem to regard, and evidently wish others also to regard, as a patriotic and public-spirited opposition to this system, were at the period to which I allude most zealous and efficient advocates of it. The honorable Senator from Texas (Mr. Rusk) y both to economy and accountability, that appropriations will allow me to refer to him as being one of the class of Senatain delicate reasons, I make somewhat freer reference to him in discussing this matter than I should do but for the reasons aladed to. What I say of him will be found much more forcibly applicable to others, to whom I am not willing to make any special allusion. I have said, sir, that I neither feel authorized nor inclined to enter upon the examination of certain topics, to the consideration of which we have been invited this morning; and yet I hope to be pardoned for saying, in salition to the business of authorized Senators with books, that in relation to the business of supplying Senators with books, that the very first speech I had the honor to make in this body was in opposition to that practice, and I believe the very first vote I gave was given in order to procure its suppression. But older Senators had established the practice, and were daily forcibles and a stablished the practice, and and I did furnishing ample proofs that they still approved it, and I did not deem it altogether seemly in one, who was then a stranger here, to take upon myself the ungracious character of a re-former. I wish it to be distinctly understood too, Mr. Presi-dent, that I have never sold any book which I have thus received, nor do I believe that any gentleman who is at presen member of this body has thus disgraced himself and us. Certainly, if such a case of unsenatorial meanness can be made out against any one at present occupying a seat here, his es cape from immediate ejection will not be chargeable to undue forbearance on my part. I strongly suspect that my honorable friend from Texas, (Mr. Rusk,)—if he will allow me, for the sake of convenience, to refer to him again, as I always do with kindness—I strongly suspect, sir, that he and certain other members of this body are in quite a peculiar predicament in relation to this business. I think that they have deliberately and repeatedly voted for appropriations of this very kind, some of them involving enormous sums of money; yet they think proper at this time to manifest extraordinary opposition to this proposal to incur a comparatively small expense, in procuring the printing of Mr. Palmer's book, pense, in procuring the printing of Mr. Palmer's book, for the use of the Senate, as the resolution expresses it. Indeed, sir, I really have been almost inclined, when I Indeed, sir, I really have been almost inclined, when I recollect that the Senator from Texas was the warm advocate a short time since of the printing of certain maps here, and has voted for various other propositions of this sort, unnecessary now to be specified, to apply to him, and those at present so zealously co-operating with him, the language of Hudibras, when he speaks of certain puritanical personges of his day, whose practice was to

"Compound for sins they were inclined to, By damning those they had no mind to." [Laughter.]

The printing of certain books and maps a short time sinc was a very worthy and meritorious thing, and in every way to be advocated, urged, commended, and recommended before the present generation and all posterity: but when another proposition of the same kind, and, according to my judgment, of not less merit by any means, is presented to us for consideration, these same gentlemen manifest the most judgment, of not less merit by any means, is presented to us for consideration, these same gentlemen manifest the most holy indignation, the most zealous and inflexible opposition, and signalize themselves by indulging in language of coarse at the as easily as a violet. Whereas I am a domestic animal, from Texas, who, to confess the truth, is always liberal, kind, and courteous.

Mr. RUSK. I ask the Senator to refer to a single case this kind that I have been the advocate of?

Mr. FOOTE. I did not intend to particularize any body uch less to wound the feelings of any particular individual but, being thus called upon, I will respond with becomin frankness. That honorable Senator voted for various appro priations of this kind, a list of which I bave in my hand, for some of which I confess that I also voted, in conformity with the example of other Senators—seniores Senatores—and in conformity also with the established usage of the Senate. I voted with the Senator from Texas, I think, for the printing, lithographing, binding, and so forth, of a book with which is avorably connected the name of a gentleman distinguished for scientific attainments, for public spirit, and for patriotism, and who, I trust, will shortly be, as I cannot doubt he will prove, a distinguished ornament of this body. I refer now, course, to Col. Fremont. I hold in my hand a statemen from our own Secretary, furnished at my request, showing that the sum of \$30,835.91 was at different times expended upon that book and the maps accompanying it; all of whice was done by the Senate under very distinguished auspices in deed. I shall not go further into particulars at present, but lask my honorable friend, did he not vote for that large appro-

Mr. RUSK, (in his seat.) I did; but that was a very

fferent thing.

Mr. FOOTE. I thought that I could not be in error this point. And now, since my honorable friend from Texas seems to have clearly committed himself heretofore, on more seems to have clearly committed himself heretofore, on more than one occasion, by voting appropriations of the kind at present asked, he will allow me to say that I strongly suspect that his strenuous opposition to this book of Mr. Palmer's arises chiefly from the act that he has never had an opportunity of examining it carefully and of ascertaining its intrinsic value. I have too much respect for his taste and judgment to suppose that he could look into the pages of a work so valuable without feeling something of sympathy and respect both fo the author and the production of his genius.

Sir, a very extraordinary and unsparing attack has been made this morning upon Mr. Greenhow and his book en Oregon. I shall not attempt Mr. Greenhow's defence, though I should certainly do so did I consider him in the least danger from the assaults made upon him. In the controversy in which he was involved several years since, I believe that the which he was involved several years since, I believe that the American public almost unanimously regarded him as triumphant. It may be allowed me to say, though, that I know him well, and believe him to be a man of sterling sense, of excellent attainments, and of unquestioned probity. I am glad to know that he is now preparing for the press a valuable historical work, portions of which he has done me the honor of showing me; and I venture to predict that when that work shall see the light, Mr. Greenhow will be able to claim a renown which none of his detractors of the present

hour have been able to attain.

Mr. President, it is far from my intention to institute a regular comparison between Mr. Palmer's book and others, for gular comparison between Mr. Paimer's book and others, for the publication and distribution of which we have heretofore provided; being perfectly mindful of the language of Dogberry, that "comparisons are odorous." Nor shall I take upon my-self the task of critizing any of those volumes which have formerly been ushered into the world under the auspices of membering having heard that a "pint was a pound," she measured him the pint of shot for the pound, and he took all the shot she had upon those terms. Senate as a proper place for mere critical dissertations. Be-sides, sir, I am not sure that I should not be somewhat induced to recoil from the perilous task of deciding upon the literary merits of others, from an apprehension (oftentimes, as I chance to know, most disastrously realized) that the punishment designed for others might "return to plague the inven-tor." For not unfrequently does it happen that he who sets him-self up as the critic of other men's performances finds him-self in the end stripped of all claim to the respect and sym-pathy of those whose esteem and friendship he is most solicit-ous to gain. Indeed, sir, I have never looked at the lines which I am about to read without being forcibly impressed with the discretion of those who take upon themselve ng called upon so to do, and without proper qualifications for task, the difficult and delicate duty of critizing the work others. For, sir,

"Where's the man, who counsel can bestow,
Still pleased to teach, and yet not proud to know;
Unbiased, or by favor or by spite;
Not dully prepossessed, nor blindly right;
Tho' learned, well-bred; and though well-bred,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe;
Who to a friend his faults can freely show,
And sledly praise the merits of a few. And gladly praise the merits of a foe?

Blest with a taste exact, yet unconfined:

A knowledge both of books and human kind; Gen'rous converse; a soul exempt from pride, And love to praise, with reason on his side." And, again, let us never forget that the same author "Tis hard to say if greater want of skill Appear in writing, or in judging ill;

But, of the two, less dangerous is the offence To tire our patience than mislead our sense. Some few in that, but numbers err in this, Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss. And again :

Blunt truths more mischiefs than nice falsehoods do;
Men must be taught as if you taught them not,
And things unknown proposed as things forgot.
Without good breeding truth is disapproved,
That only makes superior sense approved."
Mr. President, I beg the Senate to recollect that the scene no

n progress has been several days pre-advertised to the public as he "Battle of the Books." Now, it somehow or other so hapthe "Battle of the Books." Now, it somehow or other so happens that the inimitable satire of Dean Swift, which is known under this title, contains several things well worthy of attention on the present occasion. I feel specially called upon to read a few extracts from it, in consequence of the cruel castingation which my excellent friend Mr. Palmer has so undeservedly received, as well as by reason of the introduction of a figure of speech here which is one of the most striking which occurs in the "Battle of the Books." I allude, of course, to the figure of the spider fabricating its airy palace from its own intestines. You recollect that figure, Mr. President, I am sure, and you remember that poor Mr. Palmer was sadly denounced and ridiculed because he had not, in the preparation of this book of his, spidered himself into intestinal renown. I rejoice to know that Dean Swift did not admire the character of the spider near so much as that of the bee, as will presently appear; and before reading the extract to which I am about to invite attention, I beg leave to say that I trust all which is said by the good Dean about the bee may be applied to Mr. Palmer and his book, whilst I cheerfully leave all that is said in description of the spider to may be applied to Mr. Falmer and his boog, whilst i cheer-fully leave all that is said in description of the spider to whomsoever shall choose to appropriate the same to himself. To begin; you remember, sir, that this "Battle of the Books" was a contest between ancient and modern authors,

whomsoever shall choose to appropriate the same to himself. To begin; you remember, sir, that this "Battle of the Books" was a contest between ancient and modern authors, imagined to have occurred within the precincts of the Royal Library, in London. The battle is about commencing:

"Things were at this crisis (says the author) when a material accident fell out. For, upon the highest corner of a large window, there dwelt a certain spider, iwollen up to the first magnitude by the destruction of infinite numbers of flies, whose spoils lay scattered before the gates of his palace, like human bones before the cave of some giant. The avenues to his castle were guarded with turnpikes and palisadoes, all after the modern way of fortification. After you had passed several courts, you came to the centre, wherein you might behold the constable himself in his own lodgings, which had windows fronting to each avenue, and ports to sally out, upon all occasions of prey or defence. In this mansion he had for some time dwelt in peace and plenty, without danger to his person, by swallows from above, or to his palace, by brooms from below: when it was the pleasure of fortune to conduct thither a wandering bee, to whose curiosity a brooken pane in the glass had discovered itself, and in he west; where, expatiating a while, he at last happened to alight apon one of the outward walls of the spider's citade!; which, yielding to the unequal weight, sunk down to the very foundation. Thrice he endeavored to force his passage, and thrice the centre shook. The spider within; feeling the terrible convulsion, supposed at first that nature was approaching to her final dissolution; or else, that Beelzebub, with all his legions, was come to revenge the death of many thousands of his subjects, whom his enemy had slain and devoured. However, he at length valiantly resolved to issue forth, and meet his fate. Meanwhile the bee had acquitted himself of his toils, and, posted securely at some distance, was employed in cleansing his wings, and diseng a favor to let me know the reasons that all the world is pleased to use in so hopeful a dispute. At this the spider, having swelled himself into the size and posture of a disputant, began his argument in the true spirit of controversy, with resolution to be heartily scurrilous and angry, to urge on his own reasons, without the least regard to the answers or objections of his opposite; and fully predetermined in his mind against all conviction.

all conviction.

"Not to disparage myself, said he, by the comparison with such a rascal, what art thou but a vagabond without house or home, without stock or inheritance? born to no possession of your own, but a pair of wings and a drone-pipe. Your livelifurnished with a native stock within myself. It is nayed as the (to show my improvements in the mathematics) is all built with my own hands, and the materials extracted altogether out

of my own person.
"I am glad, answered the bee, to hear you grant, at least, or my own person.

"I am glad, answered the bee, to hear you grant, at least, that I am come honestly by my wings and my voice; for then, it seems, I am obliged to Heaven alone for my flights and my music; and Providence would never have bestowed on me two such gifts, without designing them for the noblest ends. I visit indeed all the flowers and blossoms of the field and garden; but whatever I collect thence enriches myself, without the least injury to their beauty, their smell, or their taste. Now, for you and your skill in architecture, and other mathematics, I have little to say: in that building of yours there might, for aught I know, have been labor and method enough; but, by woeful experience for us both, it is plain, the materials are naught; and I hope you will henceforward take warning, and consider duration and matter, as well as method and art. You boast indeed of being obliged to no other creature, but of drawing and spinning out all from yourself; that is to say, if we may judge of the liquor in the vessel by what issues out, you possess a good plentiful store of dirt and poison in your breast; and though I would by no means lessen or disjourned to the parage your genuine stock of either, yet I doubt you are somewhat obliged, for an increase of both, to a little foreign assistance. Your inherent portion of dirt does not fail of acquisitions, by sweenings exheled from below; and one insect

well imagine. It is, in truth, by "a universal range" over the whole terraqueous globe, by "long search, much study, true judgment, and distinction of things," that he has fitted himself for the preparation of the book which he has now rought to us for entertainment and instruction, and for the entertainment and instruction of his countrymen and the world. I think he has no right to complain of being accused of possessing none of the moral properties attributable to the

I hope, Mr. President, to be excused by the Senate for bringing forward one other quotation from the "Battle of the Books" upon this occasion, when it seems we will be compelled, whether we wish it or not, either to yield to dogmatical criticism or resent it. What Dean Swift says of the Goddess of Criticism seems to me so germane to the question under consideration, and is so well calculated to put us on our under consideration, and is so well calculated to put us on our guard against the sweeping aspersions which have been poured forth so fiercely upon the head of the modest and amiable gentleman whom I am endeavoring to defend, that I am sure honorable Senators will pardon me for reading in their hear-

gentleman whom I am endeavoing to defend, that I am sure honorable Senators will pardon me for reading in their hearing in continuation, thus:

"All things violently tending to a decisive battle, Fame, who much frequented and had a large apartment formerly assigned her in the regal library, fied up straight to Jupiter, to whom she delivered a faithful account of all that had passed between the two parties below; for, among the gods, she always tells truth. Jove, in great concern, convokes a conneil in the milky way. The senate assembled, declares the occasion of convening them; a bloody battle just impendent between two mighty armies of ancient and modern creatures, called books, wherein the celestial interest was but too deeply concerned. Momus, the patron of the moderns, made an excellent speech in their favor, which was answered by Pallas, the protectress of the ancients. The assembly was divided in their affections; when Jupiter commanded the hook of fate to be laid before him. Immediately were brought by Mercury three large volumes in folio, containing memoirs of all things past, present, and to come. The clasps were of silver, double gill; the covers of celestial turkey leather; and the paper such as here on earth might pass almost for vellum. Jupiter, having silently read the decree, would communicate the import to none, but presently shut up the book.

"Without the doors of this assembly, there attended a vast number of light, nimble gods, menial servants to Jupiter: these are his ministering instruments in all affairs below. They travel in a caravan, more or less together, and are fastened to each other, like a link of galley-slaves, by a light chain, which passes from them to Jupiter's great toe: and yet, in receiving or delivering a message, they may never approach above the lowest step of his throne, where he and they whisper to each other, like a link of galley-slaves, by a light chain, which passes from them to Jupiter's great toe: and yet, in receiving or delivering a message, they may never appr

So much for Criticism and Mr. Palmer. And now let us for a moment examine the book, concerning the merits of which this dispute has arisen.

Mr. Palmer's work on "The Unknown Countries of the

East," for the completion and printing of which, under the auspices of our Government, an appropriation of \$10,000 was recommended by Mr. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, would make a large octave volume of about 1,000 pages, which it was proposed to publish at a subscription price of \$5 per volume.

Pressury, would make a large octavo volume of about 1,000 pages, which it was proposed to publish at a subscription price of \$5 per volume.

The present work, relating to "The Independent Maritime Countries of the East, their productive resources and capabilities for a profitable American commerce," is in part extracted from the former work, with many important additions, more especially in relation to the Empire of Japan, with its colonial dependencies, the Indian Archipelsgo, Arabia, &c. It was prepared by direction of the late Secretary of State, by whom Mr. Palmer was employed for several weeks in examining the diplomatic and consular correspondence on file in the Department of State, relating to China and the East, in order to assist the Secretary in making his report to the Senate. For these services Mr. Palmer has never asked or received any remuneration. He has expended several hundred dollars in printing extra copies of his various memorials on the subject of extending our relations with the East, which have been printed either by order of Congress or the Department of State.

I understand that Dr. Barabino, surgeon of the United States squadron in the Pacific, has recently stated that Mr. Palmer's Memoirs, published by Congress, have been of great utility to our whalers in the Northern Pacific, by enabling them to extend the sphere of their operations in the Japan seas and Arctic ocean during the past season, and where they have been remarkably successful.

Those Memoirs have been translated and published in the

seas and Arctic ocean during the past season, and where they have been remarkably successful.

Those Memoirs have been translated and published in the French, German, Danish, and Russian languages, and noticed with high commendation by several of the most distinguished savans in Europe. His first Memoir, addressed to Mr. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Poreign Affairs, House of Representatives, 27th March, 1846, was translated and read before the Geographical Society of Paris, in July the same year, by M. Jomard, its distinguished President. It also appears in a new geographical work of M. Montemont, member of the society, published at Paris in 1847. The new and reliable information given by Mr. Palmer in that memair respecting Japan, induce the writers to presume that he must have been sent by the Government of the United States to the East on a special diplomatic mission in 1845. And here, sir, are the volumes which contain in 1845. And here, sir, are the volumes which contain ample testimony of the high estimate in which Mr. Palmer's labors are held abroad. I will first invite attention to the following extract from the Nautical Magazine, published i

"The following interesting document, extracted from the Washington Daily Intelligencer, will give English readers an idea of transatlantic notions on the subject of American commerce in the east. The author of the paper is A. H. Palmer, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the communication is addressed to the Hon. J. M. Clayton, Secretary of State to the Union."

Then follows the letter of Mr. Palmer to the Secretary The next testimony which I shall lay before the Senat will be an extract from a French work, entitled "Voyages Nouveaux, par mer et par terre, effectues ou publies de 1837

a 1847, dans les diverses parties du monde," &c. The au thor writes as follows:

"Venons maintenant au voyage même de l' Amêricain Pal Ce voyage, effectué en 1845 et publié en 1848, vient de pro Ce voyage, effectué en 1845 et publié en 1846, vient de procurer, entre autres résultats, des notions précieuses sur le Japon, notions d'autant plus dignes d'attention qu'elles paraissent annoncer une ére nouvelle et l'ouverture de relations suivies entre l'Europe et cette contrée, la plus reculée de l'Asie orientale. M. Palmer a commencé par consulter les journeux et les rapports des résidents hollandais à Nangasaki, seul port japponais qui leur soit ouvert, et dans lequel l'admiral francais Cécile a mouillé en 1846, à l'extrême étonnement des naturels, qui voyaient pour la première fois notre pavillon flotter sur de si grandes machines de guerre; puis il a recueilli par lui-même, étant en Chine, sur l'intelligeuce, le rafinement d'esprit et la civilisation des Japonais, des particularités et des faits nouveaux qui prouvent la supériorité de ce larities et des faits nouveaux qui prouvent la supériorité de ce peuple remarquable sur toutes les nations asiatiques qui l'en-

Then follows a long extract from Mr. Palmer's first pamphlet The volume which I now hold in my hand is entitled BULLETEN DE LA SOCIETE DE GEOGRAPHIE," published in Paris in 1846. It will be found at the 103d page of the work that the great geographer M. M. Jomard speaks in terms of strong commendation of Mr. Palmer and his re-searches, and introduces an extended extract from his pamph

"Aujourd'hui, je me propose de l'entretenir de l'état pré-sent du pays, d'après untémoignage récent et digne de foi-celui d'un voyageur américain, homme éclairé et bon obser-vateur. On y verra la confirmation des faits curieux que je iens de rappeler."

I shall next read an extract from a volume entitled "Sin I shall next read an extract from a volume entitled "Simmonds's Colonial Magazine and Foreign Miscellany, edited by P. L. Simmonds, Eq., Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, Honorary and Corresponding Member of the Statistical and Geographical Societies of Paris; the Geographical Societies of Bombay; the Literary and Historical Societies of Quebec and New York; the Literary Association of Barbadoes; the Polytechnic Association of Antigua; the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Societies of Montreal, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Demerara Carlon, etc."

At page 231 the following notice of Mr. Palmer occurs "Memoir, geographical, political, and commercial, on the present state, productive resources, and capabilities for commerce of Siberia, Manchuria, and the Asiatic Islands of the North Pacific Ocean; and on the importance of opening commercial intercourse with those countries, &c. By Aaron H.

your breast; and though I would by no means lessen or disparage your genuine stock of either, yet I doubt you are somewhat obliged, for an increase of both, to a little foreign assistance. Your inherent portion of dirt does not fail of acquisitions, by sweepings exhaled from below; and one insect furnishes you with a share of poison to destroy anether. So that, in short, the question comes all to this: whether is the robler being of the two, that which, by a lazy contemplation of four inches round, by on overweening pride, feeding and engendering on itself, turns all into . . . . . and venom, producing nothing at all, but flybane and a cobweb; or that which, by a universal range, with long search, much study, true judgment, and distinction of things, brings home honey and wax."

A truer description than this of Mr. Palmer I could not well imagine. It is, in truth, by "a universal range" over the whole terraqueous globe, by "long search, much study, true judgment, and distinction of things," that he has fitted himself for the preparation of the book which he has now brought to us for entertainment and instruction, and for the preparation of the book which he has now brought to us for entertainment and instruction, and for the preparation of the preparation of the book which he has now brought to us for entertainment and instruction, and for the preparation of the preparation of the book which he has now brought to us for entertainment and instruction, and for the preparation of the preparation of the brook which he has now brought to us for entertainment and instruction, and for the preparation of the preparation of the preparation of the preparation of the book which he has now brought to us for entertainment and instruction, and for the preparation of the preparation

Now, sir, I am sure it will appear most evident to all un-prejudiced minds, that, so far from Mr. Palmer being justly subject to all the denunciation and ridicule with which he has been visited, he is a man of extraordinary merit, and well entitled to our most respectful consideration and sympathy Sir, I knew him well; he has been my fellow-boarder for sor, I knew him well; he has been my reliow-boarder for more than six months past, and it is only deing him justice to say that I consider him a modest, unpretending, and cultivated gentleman—of the most amiable temper, and of the most elevated patriotism. I certainly am not by any means satisfied that this practice of publishing books under the authority of the Senate should ever have been introduced. It is still more clear to my mind that great abuses have taken place still more clear to my mind that great abuses have taken place at different periods in connexion with this practice. For one, I am willing that this practice should be hereafter dispensed with. Malus usus abolendus est. But I am opposed to making Mr. Palmer the scape goat to carry off all our former sins of the clars into the wilderness. Let us pass this resolution, and, if you please, let it be the last of our offences in this line. It is my special wish that Mr. Palmer's claim upon our liberality may not be rejected, after the extraordinary continuous. raity may not be rejected, after the extraordinary assailment which has been practised upon him on the present occasion. The whole matter, though, is with the Senate for its consideration, and I will cheerfully acquiesce in whatsoever ac tion may be finally resolved upon.

Mr. PEARCE. I do not propose to engage in this "battle of the books," but I think it necessary to correct a misapprebension into which the Senstor from Missisippi has fallen.
I think the work in question was never before the Library
Committee. Some two or three years ago, Mr. Palmer presented to the Senste a memorial, which was made up, for the
most part, of extracts from what he called his forthcoming
work. Upon the presentation of that memorial to the Senste work. Upon the presentation of that memorial to the Senate it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Library Com mittee. The Library Committee, of course, had nothing to do with the printing of it, and it was done by order of the Senate, not upon their recommendation. While the memo-rial was before that committee, and they were in doubt what to do with it, Mr. Palmer suggested that there were some alterations and amendments which he desired to make. The alterations and amendments which he desired to make. The committee supposed it was not the proper time to make them after the manuscripts had been ordered to be printed by the Senate, without authority of the Senate, and I think it was on that occasion that the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) submitted a resolution giving the necessary authority for printing those amendments, which, if I recollect aright, were mainly in the map or chart accompanying the memorial. It passed, and was reconsidered on the motion of the Senator from Missouri, and the question was again referred to the Library Committee, upon whose recommendation Mr. Palmer was authorized to amend his memorial. Some time afterwards a Senator from New York, not now a member of the body, (Mr. Dix.) proposed to the Senate to print 2,000 afterwards a Senator from New York, not now a member of the body, (Mr. Drx.) proposed to the Senate to print 2,000 copies of this memorial, to which the Senate agreed, and afterwards, on motion of the Senator from New Jersey, 250 copies were given to Mr. Palmer. I believe that to be all the connexion the Library Committee had with the work. Mr. Palmer did propose, some time afterwards, to present to Congress the whole work, and have it referred to the Library

connexion of the Library Committee, as I believe, with the matter.

Before concluding, I must say, although reluctant to do so, that I must vote sgainst the publication of the work. It seems to me that there is a great disposition throughout the country to depend too much upon the Government, when men should rely upon themselves, and upon that individual energy and enterprise for which Government patronage can never properly be a substitute. This is not confined to any class. We see it in the general avidity with which men seek for employment under Government turning from the pure for employment under Government, turning from the pursuits of private industry, as if they were disgusting or unprofitable and inadequate, and honor and emolument were to be found no where save in the public service. The patronage of the Government is now so often sought in the publication of the Government is now so often sought in the publication of books, that, if the practice be not checked, Congress is likely to be converted into a great publishing establishment, that authors and editors may avoid the risks of trade.

authors and editors may avoid the risks of trade.

I do not object to the printing by order of Congress of any public document, of any report made to Congress or the Executive, by any officer or agent employed for the purpose; whether in the exploration of our own territory, or the procurement of information important to legislation. But when a work, which, however valuable, has been written or compiled without such authority, more especially if it does not bear directly upon the subject of our legislative duties, is submitted to us, it seeems to me clear that Congress should neither publish nor buy, except a few copies for their library.

I think it has become necessary for us—not to go into particulars—to check this thing, and I do not know any better time than the present to commence. I feel compelled, therefore, to vote against this application, without, however, meaning to disparage Mr. Palmer's personal character, or to undervalue his manuscript.

walue his manuscript
Mr. BENTON. The name of Mr. Fremont has been

Mr. BENTON. The name of Mr. Fremont has been brought into this debate with a knowledge that he is my connexion. Certainly persons have a right to use his name in debate if they please, provided they conform to what is true. But Mr. Fremont's name is brought into this debate for the purpose of justifying the purchase of books from Mr. Palmer. I have no objection at all to any estimate which may be put on Mr. Fremont, be it as low as it may, or any estimate of Mr. Palmer, be it as high as it may. But I have to deny that there is any parallel between the two cases. I have to state, as a historical truth, that Mr. Fremont was a lieutenant of the topographical engineers, and under orders, written orders, proceeded to the West and made certain explorations and examinations. Upon his return he conformed with the rules of the service, and made a written report to the department to which he was attached. He did that, and that is all he had to do with those books. With what Congress did afterwards he had nothing to do, for he went off immediately, under fresh orders, to make fresh explorations. So at in e had to do with those books. With what Congress did afterwards he had nothing to do, for he went off immediately, under fresh orders, to make fresh explorations. So careful was he to keep his name from being connected with the business, that you may search the different resolutions which were passed by Congress on the subject, and there will not be found one of them in which one single copy of his own reports was ever given to himself. No, sir, not one was ever given to him. And every copy of his own works that he ever received was a gift from friends to him—the gift of myself, and a gift from the Secretary of the Senate, who received his proportion, and, knowing that Mr. Fremont had none, gave him his own. Congress never bought from Mr. Fremont, and never paid the millionth part of a farthing for any thing which he did, nor did he ever take it; nor did he ever tread the purlieus of the Capitol to get a member of Congress to do any thing of the kind, and he would have considered himself disgraced and insulted if any member of Congress had proposed to pay him for that book. He never pursued a member of Congress to his house, or his boarding-house; he was never seen, and would have scorned to have been seen, hanging about the Capitol for such a purpose. Nor, sir, did he ever take out a copy-right for any thing he did sir, did he ever take out a copy-right for any thing he did under the auspices of the Government. When he was work-ing under the orders of the Government he considered the ing under the orders of the Government ne considered the products of his labor to belong to the Government. He carried in those products to the office to which he belonged, where he was bound to make his reports; and after that he had nothing further to do with them. Now, sir, is he to be had nothing further to do with them. Now, sir, is he to be quoted as an example for purchasing these books from Mr. Palmer, or from those who haunt the purlieus of the Capitol, and follow members to their boarding houses and to the halls of legislation, besieging them to buy their books—thousands of copies of them, and to pay thousands of dollars for them? Is it right that he should be presented in that manner here? Sir, it is a falsification of historical truth upon the records of the Government, to present Mr. Fremont here in any such manner—utterly a falsification of the truth to present him [in any such manner—and he shall not be so presented, when I am present in this chamber, without the falsification receiving the burning brand which is due to it.

Mr. FOOTE. If, sir, I had been guilty of that with which

Mr. FOOTE. If, sir, I had been guilty of that with which I have been charged, I should be unworthy of a seat on this floor. I spoke very courteously of Col. Fremont, and, sir, I have ever done so. The allusion to him by me was merely incidental, as the Senate will recollect. I was speaking in reference to the Senator from Texas, and kindly charging him with some inconsistency in his own course, and, by way of evidence, stated to him that he had voted for appropriations of various kinds. A certain map (Disturnel's, I believe it was) and the publication of Col. Fremont's work being the most prominent instances with which I was acquainted in which the honorable Senator from Texas had voted for the publication of books. I cited them when called upon to men-tion a case in which my friend from Texas had thus voted. stated in addition that I thought my friend had in so voting acted with his usual judgment, yet that the simple fact was that he stood committed to the principle involved in the resolution under consideration. I spoke, as the whole Senate will bear witness, in no offensive spirit, nor did I institute the least comparison between Col. Fremont and Mr. Palmer. And yet, sir, though such has been my conduct, language of a highly disrespectful character has been used in response to me; language which, for certain obvious reasons, I shall not think of replying to, and which I could not further notice

ithout an entire want of self-respect. While I am up, I will say, by way of illustration of the course of certain gentlemen here, that this Senate has been called upon, and I doubt not there will be further applications of the same character, to appropriate \$20,000 for experiments in electro-magnetism. I believe I voted for the first proposition, and I certainly favored the appropriation, because I thought it calculated to advance the cause of science, and to facilitate the development of important principles which otherwise might perhaps remain undeveloped for an indefinite period. But I must say that I do not understand how honorable gentlemen, who urged upon our attention this \$20,000 appropria-tion in furtherance of electro-magnetism, can feel themselves justified in pressing so warmly the objections which we have heard upon the present occasion expressed to the resolution

Mr. RUSK. I desire to say but a few words. I muc

prefer voting to talking generally.

Mr. BUTLER. If this subject is likely to be discussed much longer, I must move to have it postponed till to-morrow, in order that we may have an Executive session.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas is entitled to the floor. Mr. BUTLER. I was about to suggest to him that the

is an amount of Executive business that demands our atten-tion, and that perhaps we had better postpone the further consideration of the subject. I move that it be postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. BRADBURY. I hope the Senate will dispose of this question to-day. We have been a long time engaged here with more pressing matters, and thus far we have been prevented from transacting our ordinary business by discussion.

Mr. BUTLER. I withdraw the motion to postpone, for Mr. BUTLER. I withdraw the motion to postpone, for a find it will take more time to discuss the question of postponement than to dispose of the resolution before the Senate.

Mr. RUSK. As I have been referred to in one or two instances by Senators, I wish simply to state that the documents for which I' have heretofore voted were official documents, such as I thought were proper to be laid before the country. I do not recollect that I have voted for any proposition to purchase a book of this kind. With regard to the map referred to, for the purchase of which I offered a resolution, I will state that it was the one which was appended to tion, I will state that it was the one which was appended to the treaty between the United States and Mexico. It is rethe treaty between the United States and Mexico. It is referred to as designating the boundaries in that treaty. Every body knows that a contest has been going on, in which the State of Texas has been a party on one side, and that she has come in for a liberal share of abuse, official and private. She has been denounced officially in another branch of this Congress as traitorous to the country—a charge utterly and unconditionally false; not a single citizen of Texas deserves such epithets.

such epithets.

The map of Mr. Disturnel is evidence with respect to the The map of Mr. Disturnel is evidence with respect to the boundary in dispute; and when Texas was denounced officially by individuals who are surrounded and guarded from any rebuke by their station, I felt it to be my duty to my constituents to call for the publication of a few of these maps, that the truth might go before the country, and that the people might see whether Texas was entitled to be denounced as traitorous. That was the reason why I voted for the map, so that if charges were made against Texas, officially or otherwise, the truth might go before the community also.

Mr. FOOTE. I voted for it.

Mr. RUSK. There has been no vote taken upon it. But the proposition now before us does not compare with those for

Mr. RUSK. There has been no vote taken upon it. But the proposition now before us does not compare with those for which I have voted. It is a new business entirely. It is one thing to vote for this work, and a very different thing to vote for official documents emanating from the proper departments. The proposition now before us asks Congress to patronise a work, to enable a private person to publish it. It is a proposition to buy three thousand copies of that book as a justification for him to commence its publication; and it is the second or third application for this patronisge. I object to this because I am unwilling to make any invidious distinction. If we are to patronize valuable works, of which the English and French reviews speak highly, how many thousands are there of

ner children, Noise and Impudence, Dulness and Vanity, Positiveness, Pedantry, and Ill-manners. The goddess herself had claws like a cat; her head, and cars, and voice resembled those of an ass; her teeth fallen out before, her eyes turned inward, as if she looked only upon herself; her diet was the overflowing of her own gall; her splacen was so large as to stand prominent, like a dug of the first rate; nor wanted excrescences in form of teats, at which a crew of ugly monsters were greedily sucking, and, what is wonderfol to conceive, the bulk of spleen increased faster than the sucking could diminish."

Committee, but we felt very well inclined to get rid of that sort of business, of which we had too much, and we suggested to him that it more properly belonged to the Committee on, Foreign Affairs, or Commerce. And thus ended the attention of the whole world, and of which the European reconnexion of the Library Committee, as I believe, with the matter.

Before concluding, I must say, although reluctant to do so, that I must vote against the publication of the work. It was made, I think, in 1846 country to depend too much upon the Government, when the country to depend too much upon the Government, when the sucking could diminish."

The expenses of a journey to Europe, and for procuring the country to depend too much upon the sucking could for the sucking could fast the sucking could be sold the sucking could be sold to much upon the get rid of that sucking the sucking and various others which are exciting the discovery. There are books on the subjects of phre nology, and various others which are exciting the discovery. There are books on the subjects of phre nology, and various others which are exciting the committee, as I believe, with the matter.

Before concluding, I must say, although reluctant to do so, that I must vote against the publication of the work. It is the sucking could be sucking and various others which are exciting the committee, as I believe, with the attention of the whole world, and of whi

views speak as highly as of Mr. Palmer's work. If we commence patronizing one we must patronize all. This is the very beginning of this class of applications. The first application on this subject, by this individual, was made, I think, in 1846 or '47. The application made in 1848 concludes in this way:

"The expenses of a journey to Earope, and for procuring and engraving on steel a series of the requisite maps, charts, &c. for the work, will not probably exceed ten thousand dollars, for which a special appropriation and subscription by Congress for two thousand to three thousand copies of the work are respectfully solicited. Were the appropriation and subscription to be immediately made, it could be got ready for delivery by the first of January, 1849, the copy-right to remain my property; the original maps, charts, hydrographical surveys, &c., that may be procured by me in Europe, to be deposited by me in the library of Congress spon the completion of the work.

"All which is respectfully submitted by your excellency's most obedient servant, AARON H. PALMER."

I do not pretend to pronounce upon the character of the

"All which is respectfully submitted by your excellency's most obedient servant, AARON H. PALMER."

I do not pretend to pronounce upon the character of the work. I have not read it. I do not know whether it is good or bad. My objection to the proposition contained in the resolution is not therefore on account of the character of the work at all. But if it be so valuable as to call forth the commendation of the reviewers both in this country and in Europe, why will not the work publish itself? Why is Congress asked to make an appropriation of six thousand dollars to pay for a work commended by all the reviewers throughout the world? If it be so valuable it can be published upon private subscriptions. I suppose the committee have examined the work and are satisfied of its general value. I have not examined it, and if we are to go into the publication of valuable new works, I desire before I give my vote for it to know that it will be absolutely necessary for the business of Congress.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I made some opposition to the publication of Disturnel's map, to which the Senator from Texas has referred, and I did so for several reasons. In the first place, I knew the map was radically wrong; and, in the next place, I knew that if we passed the resolution, we should not obtain the map that the Senator from Texas desired; because, to correct several errors, the publisher had altered his plate before publishing a new edition, and the new edition was the only one which the Secretary of the Senate could get. I knew, therefore, that his resolution could not be answered; but that we should get a different map, not that incorporated in the treaty, which, therefore, would not carry any knowledge to the public mind in relation to the boundary of Texas. That was my objection. Beyond this, I was originally opposed to the purchase of this map when the proposition was first introduced to the Senate, because of the inaccuracies which the complication of Humboldt's map, with nearly all its errors in latitude and lo

nearly all its errors in latitude and longitude still upon it.

Those were my objections to the map.

With reference to the particular book, I objected to its publication because I wished we might confine our publications to those maps and charts which we believed to be correct, and, secondly, to confine them to the original researches in American geography, or to those researches made under the authority of Congress. Any thing which is likely to go beyond that limitation is likely to put us at sea without a chart of any kind for our guide. If the only limitation of publications is to be those works recommended by some committee, the Treasury will be exhausted in making our publications. Those are the reasons which heretofore I gave against publishing this book. The reasons, therefore which caused my objection to the map and the book are not identical. I believe the book to be really valuable, and I should like a copy of it as an individual; but I believe we should not appropriate money to publish it. I believe the map to be worthless, and I do net want it as a Senator nor as an individual, and for these reasons I object to both. dividual, and for these reasons I object to both.

Mr. RUSK. I wish to make a word of explanation with regard to the map. There were several errors with regard to latitude and longitude only.

Mr. DAVIS. Those are great errors.

Mr. DAVIS. Those are great errors.

Mr. RUSK. There was a map of Mexico and Texas published by Mr. Disturnel in 1847. A copy of that map was appended to the treaty, and made a part of it, and that showed the demarcation between Texas and Mexico. It was a part of the treaty, and as such was signed by the commissioners, and is now in the State Department as a part of the treaty. That edition of that map was exhausted with the exception of a very few copies, and when the discussion arose various individuals who felt an interest in, and wished to know something with regard to this controversy, inquired of me if they could procure the map; for, as they heard the debates and read the treaty, they needed the map as a guide in forming their opinions. I saw Mr. Disturnel and asked him if he had any. He said he had not, but that he had the plate of the original map, and could make a reprint of exact copies of the original. The resolution which I introduced here required the maps to be exact copies of the original map appended to the treaty.

Mr. DAVIS. I take a different view of this subject from that taken by the Senator from Texas, and I think if he will

that taken by the Senator from Texas, and I think if he will recollect that when we were discussing the treaty with Mexico, in 1847, the proposition to purchase the map fell into my hands, as a sub committee, and I decided that we should not purchase the map, because the latitude and longitude were not purchase the map, because the latitude and longitude were put down erroneously. The Senator from Texes had a consultation with the publisher, and he altered his plate, and subsequently, when the Senator from Texas asked for the map for the use of the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate had it published as corrected, and the map furnished was not the map attached to the treaty. I have seen the publisher of the map since this question was before the Senate, a few days ago, and he tells me be cannot sapply the map unless he alters his plate. If you will give him enough to pay for altering his plate he will do it; but he has not the plate now.

He says I was entirely correct, when I stated before that the map could not be furnished without such alteration. Mr. RUSK. I have but a few words more to say in relation to Disturnel's map, which I think has been inappropri-ately introduced into this debate. Before I introduced the resolution, I consulted Mr. Disturnel, who said if a large number were ordered, he could so alter his map as to produce an exact copy of the map which is appended to the treaty. The resolution which is now on your table requires that the Secretary should procure exact copies, and if adopted, none other than such could or would be procured under it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I should like to make some re-

marks on this subject, but I am deterred by the consideration that the time of the Senate will be much more beneficially employed than in listening to any thing I can say. I will therefore, refrain from speaking, if we can have the question taken now. I ask for the yeas and nays on the question of the indefinite postponement of the resol The yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. FOOTE. I do not suppose it is strictly in order, but appeal to Senators to allow the question to be taken on

postponing the question till to-morrow, on account of the absence of the Senator from North Carolins, (Mr. Mangum,) who offered the resolution.

The PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Mississipp

make the motion to postpone until to-morrow?

Mr. FOOTE. Yes, sir, I do so to give the Senator from North Carolina an opportunity to be heard.

The question being taken it was not agreed to.

The question was then taken on the motion to postpone indefinitely, and it was agreed to, as follows:

indefinitely, and it was agreed to, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Chase, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iowa, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Downs, Felch, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mason, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Walker, Yulee—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Berrien, Clarke, Cooper, Dayton, Foote, Green, Hamlin, Morton, Phelps, Soule, Sturgeon, Winthron.—18.

A Female Aeronaux.—Mrs. Graham, with three of her daughters and her son, ascended from Bayswater, on Monday week, in a new balloon, called the Victoria and Albert. The party descended safely in Richmond park. Mrs. Graham has written as follows to one of the papers: "I cannot omit noticing the extraordinary admiration of my daughter Alice, who accompanied me on Friday night from Vauxhall Gardens, at the astonishing view of London, at midnight, being the first and only attempt made by females to conduct the management of a balloon at night, and so much pleased am I with the nerve exhibited by those of my daughters who have hitherto accompanied me (four in number) that if, on trial, I find the others of equal spirit, which I doubt not, I feel disposed (God willing) to ascend with my seven daughters at the great national exhibition of 1851. —English Paper. A FEMALE ARRONAUT .- Mrs. Graham, with three of her

A GIGANTIC CHIMNEY .- Mr. William H. Pratt, of Boston, has just completed the building of a chimney, for the New England Glass Company's factory, at East Cambridge, (Mass.) which is 230 feet high, 25 feet in diameter at base, and 13 feet at top. The flue within is seven feet in diameter from top to bottom. The structure required 800,000 bricks, and 100 cubic yards of granite. This is the grand smoke stack, intended, of course, to give draught and vent to any number of subordinate chimneys, from as many different furnaces as the works may require.

Killing Cattle by Steam .- The Rochester Advertiser says Killing Cattle by Steam.—The Rochester Advertiser says:
As the train from Syracuse to this city was coming from
Waterloo to Geneva, about dark, on Saturday, the locomotive came in contact with a drove of horses and cattle, killing
several. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five
miles per hour, and Mr. Allen, the engineer, did not see the
cattle until it was too late to stop his headway. A span of
horses were first thrown off by the pilot, and then the engine
ran into several cattle, killing a number of them. The train
was neither displaced, or delayed.